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—Congress, to the great relief of everybody, including its own members, has adjourned. It died of too much veto. The Democrats started out, after making the extra session necessary, by proposing measures for legislation, which were not only objectionable in themselves, but also objectionable because of the means taken to pass them. It was sought to coerce the President by threats and intonations, and the country was informed that the programme determined upon by the Democratic caucus would be carried out at all hazards. Also, much later the Army bill was passed, and was promptly vetoed. The Democrats at once commenced to back down, and this has been their customary attitude ever since.

So far as the original programme is concerned, the Democrats are completely foiled. The blustering leaders, Beck, Blackburn & Co., do not pretend to disguise their disgust over what they consider a disgraceful backdown, while other members of their party, like Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia, are outspoken in expressing their disgust at the blundering policy of the Democratic leaders in Congress.

The main thing accomplished has been to bring before the country the old question of State sovereignty against National supremacy, which was thought to have been settled by the war. The Republican party willingly accepts the issue, and desires no better policy to go before the country with, than in maintaining that the United States is a Nation, with constitutional power over the States and over the people.

—A reward of \$100 is offered in Syracuse for the recovery of a pet white rat. A lady, who consumes an inordinate quantity of morphine, had a pet rat when she reached her father's house on a visit last Friday. While the opium-eater was dreaming, the pet rat fell out of the bosom of her dress where she was in the habit of carrying it, and was killed by market men. The lady says she cannot sleep till she has another pet rat and has started for New York to obtain one. Her father says the rat was perfectly tame and devoted to its mistress, who is rational upon all other subjects except this pet morphine or opium. She says she was robbed of valuable rings while under the influence of the drug but adds: "I can buy more rings, but will give \$500 to regain my darling rat."

—It is never too late to marry. One night last week a lady who has been dead about thirty years was married in Levensworth, Kan., to a gentleman who died a century ago. The spirits of bride and bridegroom were materialized, and company of Spiritualists. The table was spread, the guests were seated, places were reserved for bride and groom, and elegant bouquets were set in front of their plates. The announcement was soon made from the cabinet that the spirits were ready. The guests, one after another, were invited up to the apartment, where the lady and her husband were presented, both appearing with perfect distinctness, receiving the guests pleasantly, and entering freely into conversation with them. After this one account says, both spirits walked out of the cabinet, across the room, and took the places reserved for them at the table. The bride wore an elegant heavy satin dress, white as light, with the conventional veil and orange blossoms. The groom wore the regulation black broadcloth and white waistcoat, with full blown rose in the button-hole of the coat.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—Invention is stimulated by need, and when the world wants anything, suitable contrivances and appliances for supplying it are not long lacking. The transportation of live and dead meat from the New to the Old World has rapidly grown into a very important business, and the ocean steamship refrigerator has been so improved that it was thought nothing more could be added. But now we learn that a Mr. Coleman, of Glasgow, Scotland, has invented a process of producing a low temperature in sea-going vessels without the use of ice or any chemical agency whatever, whereby an unlimited amount of cold can be manufactured on board by the purely mechanical process of compressing and expanding ordinary air. The inventor first made a convincing test on the Cressida of the Anchor Line. On the 10th of last month this vessel landed at Glasgow a consignment of meat, consisting of 1,216 quarters of beef and 250 carcasses of mutton, which had been kept by this process at a uniform temperature of about 35 deg. Fahr. throughout the voyage. "The machinery on board the Cressida is capable of discharging 500 cubic feet of air: cooled to 40 deg. or 50 deg. Fahr. per minute; an amount found in practice to be sufficient for keeping at 35 deg. Fahr. a chamber of 16,000 cubic feet measurement, with an external temperature of 60 deg. to 80 deg. The London Times asserts that Mr. Eastman, of New York, has arranged with the patentees for using their apparatus in connection with his gigantic trade; also that the United States have sent a commission to examine with the view of utilizing the invention in Southern refrigerating vessels to prevent the spread of yellow fever. The English War Office and the India Office are also investigating the process with a view to the supply of cool, pure air to barracks, hospitals, and other such buildings. In fact, the uses to which such a valuable invention can be put cannot now be forecast. To mitigate, for instance, the tropical heats of voyages through the Dead Sea to Africa, etc., such a process must prove of inestimable benefit. By this new process ice is altogether dispensed with, and hence the transportation of dead meat becomes safer, easier, and more economical. If all that is claimed for it comes true, we may shortly expect a very rapid increase in the meat transportation trade.

—All the iron mills in Erie have been running on double time during the past week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1879.
EDITOR GAZETTE:—The detectives have at last arrested three of the thieves concerned in the robbery some months since of about \$10,000 from the Government Printing Office. This robbery was one of the most skillfully planned and carried out jobs ever attempted here. The thieves, by lounging around the Cashier's office, made themselves acquainted with his habit of occasionally leaving the room for a few minutes at a time. During one of these absences they took an impression of the inner safe locks where the funds were kept, after which it became merely a question of time until they could rob the safe of its contents. On one pretext or another one of the gang kept himself in close proximity to the Cashier, and less than five minutes absence on his part, sufficed their needs, for they opened, stripped the safe and unlocked it while he was going from his room to the adjoining one and returning; they had complete arrangements made for escape, and succeeded. There is no adroit cannot be easily convicted, and there is not the slightest chance we think for securing punishment for these fellows, though it is apparent the right ones have been arrested. Mr. DeFeves, the Government Printer, has, of course, had to bear the loss of this money, as Congress has refused him relief. The pathways of the officials here are not always strewn with roses.

The officials of our broken German National Bank, who were indicted for malfeasance, have furnished bail, and are at liberty again. We wish, of course, to see no one wantonly punished, but when men are entrusted with important interests, which they apparently abuse, squander and appropriate, and then when disaster comes, are found to be bankrupt in chain, but with their wives holding by transfer all the bonds and stock formerly owned by them, it rather looks as if Washington needed a little of Holland's banking system, which hangs a defaulting bank official.

The printers in the Daily Republican office promise a strike in consequence of a threatened reduction of wages from 50 cents per thousand to 40 cents. The Republican is the only newspaper in the city regularly paying 50 cents to its compositors. The Post long since reduced its rates, and though the Government Office Union used every means, fair and foul, to crush it, yet it succeeded, and now the Republican will attempt the same end.

Mrs. Kaper, who shot Buckley for alleged seduction, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. This woman deserted her husband for Buckley, and lived with him for some time, a child being born during their cohabitation. Buckley supported her and child for some time, but after marriage to another woman, ceased this support. Mrs. Kaper endeavored for several months to compel him to assist her, but without avail and then shot him, though not fatally. It is likely she will be pardoned, owing to the strong efforts made to secure her release by her many sympathizers, among which are the entire July and court.

Our Bakers Union have advanced the price of bread to 3 1/2 cents per loaf wholesale and 4 cents retail, under the recent (big) inflation. The dealers should be the first to advance their prices under any rise of the raw material, and the last to reduce the price of the manufactured product. They are governed apparently by the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which absorbs for itself all rights and profits, and grants none to others.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ARRAIGNED.

Senator Chandler made a little speech in Congress last Monday, which deserves to be read and remembered. It is as follows: "Whether the adjournment resolution passed by the House is acted upon to-day or not, is immaterial. We have now been three months and a half in this Capitol, without a session of Congress, and you have taken an early opportunity to show what you intend to do with that majority thus obtained. You are in sight of the promised land, but like Moses of old, we propose to send you up into the mountain of Sinai. (Great laugh.) Mr. President, we are approaching the end of this session, and its record will soon become history. The acts of the Democratic party, as manifested in this Congress, justify me in arraigning it before the loyal people of the United States on the grounds of the policy which it has presented as the enemy of the Nation and as the author and abettor of rebellion.

I arraign the Democratic party as follows: First—For having resorted to revolutionary measures to carry out their partisan projects by attempting to coerce the Executive by withholding supplies, and thus accomplishing by starvation the destruction of the Government which they had failed to overthrow by arms.

Second—For having injured the business interests of the country by forcing the President to extra session, after liberal compromises were tendered to them prior to the close of the last session.

Third—For having attempted to throw away the result of the recent war by again elevating State over National sovereignty. We sacrificed more than three hundred thousand lives, and expended five thousand millions of dollars to put down this heresy, to perpetuate the national life. They surrendered to the agitators, and now they attempt to renew this pretension.

Fourth—For having attempted (there are honorable exceptions and long may they be remembered) to damage the business interests of the country by forcing silver coin into circulation of less value than it represents, thus swindling the laboring man and the producer by compelling him to accept 50 cents for a dollar, and thus enriching the bullion owners at the expense of the laborer.

Fifth—For having removed without cause experienced officers and employees of this Government from the duties of their office, and appointing men who had been in the rebel army and who were attempting to destroy the Government.

Sixth—For having instituted a secret and illegitimate tribunal, the editors of which have been made the supreme governing power of Congress, in defiance of the fundamental principles of the Constitution. The decrees of this junta are known, although its motives are not.

from the statute book of the Nation and its laws rendered necessary by the war and its results, and insuring "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to the emancipated freedmen, who are now so built-up and kudos, that they are seeking peace in exile, although urged to remain by the Government. For having attempted to repeal the wise legislation which excludes those who served under the rebel flag from "honorable commissions in the Army and Navy of the United States."

Seventh—For having introduced a large amount of legislation for the exclusive benefit of the States recently in rebellion which, if enacted, would bankrupt the National Treasury.

Eighth—For having conspired to destroy all that the Republican party has accomplished, many of them breaking their oaths of allegiance to the United States and pledging their lives, their fortunes and their fortunes and their sacred honors, to overthrow this Government.

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you are going to conquer your fault." "O mamma," spoke Dolly quite warmly, "I think I am getting over it very fast. I haven't begun anything in ever and ever so long. And I shall work a little on them every day even if I do get tired—O you will see—I am getting older now, and I think honestly I have tried lately; don't you?" "I hope so," replied mamma, "but no fault is conquered in a day."

"But I have tried so long," said Dolly with an air of old age creeping over her, "and please don't say a word about this—don't remind me, mamma, and then you will see I can do it all—ne by myself if I keep on trying very hard."

So Mrs. Bennywel promised and Dolly persevered for two whole days. Not that she kept knitting steadily for two whole days, for if she had done so the wristlets would have been finished in that time, but she took her basket, with the soft goods in it, up to her own room and worked quite briskly for a little while, and then Joe wanted to play croquet, and although Dolly was small she could manage a mallet tolerably well, and of course in play she forgot work, and so the first gray wristlet was a week old before it was declared finished and displayed in triumph to the family.

"But it is the second one that is going to try Dolly's soul," remarked Mary privately to her mother.

The next week there was a flurry of snow and sleds were brought out, skates put out and a great deal of merriment indulged in on the Bennywel farm, as was always the case with the first snow storm. To be sure it only lasted a day or two, and the ice was nothing to speak of, but it had been just enough to divert Dolly, and the wristlets were turned down in her workbasket, where they stayed for a week or two, and then the cat began to play with the balls, and the first thing she did was to get the stitches off the needles, and ravel out nearly all of the work; and—but that was always the way, Dolly said with a gush of angry tears when she discovered the mischief done and set about repairing it. It was only the week before the birthday party too! There never had been such a provoking, shift, runaway two months! Well—she had made one of them in less than a week, and she could do it again if she tried. So she caught up the poor neglected work, and for full fifteen minutes knit as hard as she possibly could. But then—it was such a pity—Grace Fleming called to leave her a new story book, and as she had borrowed it especially for Dolly, it must be finished at once. "Grace said, and down went the knitting and up went the book. That was the last of it. When mamma came home she found her little girl on the floor, the open book before her, and Dolly herself miles and miles away from grandmamma and the work that was going to be done before any one knew it.

The next morning the housemaid cleaned up the room and tossed the little tumbled ball of worsted into an empty drawer, and that was the end of it. Nobody spoke of Dolly about it, and as mamma had promised not to remind her, the birthday came around and she jumped into the sleigh with her brothers and sisters and never thought of poor grandmamma's present.

That was because Dolly had a fit of forgetfulness, but when she reached grandmamma's she suddenly recovered and had a fit of shame, for there—will you believe it?—lay her own pretty gray wristlets on a table, all finished and smoothed out so nicely that no one would ever have imagined that they had served the cat for playing upon one whole morning, beside various other mishaps in the way of neglect.

And after grandmamma had kissed them all around she took up a pretty bound volume of St. Nicholas and gave it to Dolly before all the others. "I am happy to say my little grandchild is getting into habits of perseverance," she said, "and these pretty wristlets which she made for my birthday gift I shall value very highly. Here is a book that I give her as a reward of merit as well as a gift of love."

But Dolly put her hands behind her and burst into tears: "I can't take it," she said bravely. "I didn't finish your wristlets, grandmamma. These are not mine. One of them is at home now, and it is only half done."

Mrs. Miller looked around in a very surprised way, wiped her spectacles, and said: "There must be some mistake."

"But these are your wristlets, Dolly," said Mrs. Bennywel, examining them. "Here is the very place where you dropped a stitch I don't understand it at all."

"A fairy did it in the night," suggested Joe with a wink.

"Mary did it!" cried Dolly, following Joe's eyes and noticing that Mary's cheeks were very red just then.

Mary tried to look another way, and grandmamma said in a disappointed sort of way, "I am sorry the bad habit continues; but there is the book all the same. I can keep my promises, you see."

But Dolly went up and whispered something in Mrs. Miller's ear, and then followed a long consultation, for—will you believe it?—Dolly had another fit—the best one she ever had, this time—and it ended by grandmamma's writing Mary's name in St. Nicholas and Dolly bravely trying to smile and forget her disappointment.

"That was the hardest fit that Dolly ever got through, but she must have recovered eventually, for nobody ever heard anything more about such dreadful diseases."

EDISON'S NEW TELEPHONE.

In response to an invitation from Mr. Edison, a Tribune reporter went to Menlo Park, New Jersey, yesterday afternoon, to see the new electric telephone.

At the laboratory, Mr. Edison's chief assistant, Edward H. Johnson, was found surrounded by a large number of lately finished telephones of an unusual form, evidently preparing them for a journey. "These are the first we have finished," he explained, "and I start with these fifty for London to-morrow, where I shall establish a telephonic exchange similar to that now making such progress in New York. The fact is," he continued, "the telephones at present in use are too feeble for the peculiar electrical conditions of Europe, so that they are used very little across the ocean except as toys. I expect to put this month place at work," he concluded, picking up one of the queer iron boxes and exhibiting it.

Before showing what it would do he proceeded to explain how it came to be. The Bell patent preceded Edison's, and soon after Edison improved the telephones by

substituting the carbon transmitter. The machine, however, was still far from what was required. It could not be used advantageously in Europe. And it involved lawsuits brought by the Bell Telephone Company and defended by the Western Union Company, which had bought Edison's patents. In this state, the English agent telegraphed to Edison: "You must make a new receiver, and dispense with the magnet." This was a difficult undertaking, for the magnet was consolidated indispensable in every telephone to convert sound waves into electrical waves, and vice versa. But the inventor began experimenting. He tried wood. He tried various metals. At last it occurred to him that he might substitute chalk, moistened with certain chemicals. He tried it, and it produced results which delighted him.

After this explanation, Mr. Johnson exhibited the electro-chemical telephone as now finished. The machine is about six inches square, and consists of a spool of chalk mounted on a small shaft turned by a crank. There is no magnet, and the current passes directly through this spool of chalk to a thin tongue of steel that rests on it, and thence to a thin metallic diaphragm, which reproduces the voice. When the spool is turned the voice is heard, but when the friction stops it is silent.

The peculiarity of this telephone, as compared with any other, is that it is not necessary to put the receiver to the ear in order to hear its message; indeed, it is fastened immovably to the wall. When the little crank is turned the voice of the distant speaker is distinctly heard all over a large room or a hall. The room used for the purpose at Menlo Park was small, but the voice was strong and loud, and the words of the speaker (who was stationed at the other end of the grounds) were distinctly heard, even when the listener walked 30 or 40 feet away from the receiver. The articulation was equally clear when the speaker was reciting some familiar riddle like "Mary had a little lamb," which seems to be a favorite at Menlo, and when he read from some unknown book an English criticism on America and Americans. Indeed, the experiment at Menlo yesterday demonstrated that this telephone will deliver messages in a loud and distinct voice, so that they can be heard by everybody over a large room. It is said to operate perfectly, at least for fifty miles. Moreover, the peculiarities of the voice are transmitted, so that friends readily recognize each other's voices.

In reply to a question as to the special chemical used as a moistener, Mr. Johnson said it was caustic soda, and that it cooperates with the electric current only after being crystallized and polarized within the spool of chalk. It is intended to simplify this receiver by furnishing it with a clockwork to turn the spool, this to be stopped and started by electricity at the will of the speaker. The Western Union Telegraph Company has obtained the right to this telephone, and it will doubtless substitute it for that at present in use.

After experimenting at some length with the telephone, and getting considerable fun out of it, the visitors, of whom there were twenty or thirty ladies and gentlemen, went to the brick machine shop, back of the laboratory, and were there received by Mr. Edison himself. He stood by the side of his new electric generator, with his coat off, weighing horse-power on a pair of platform scales by an ingenious gearing of the belt that ran from the adjacent steam engine. Thin copper wires extended from the foot of the generator to half a dozen standards or platform "wrecks" for the electric light, ranged on a shelf.

"How does it come on?" inquired one of the party.

"It keeps coming," said Edison. "In fact, it has come. I have demonstrated, to myself and to my friends, that I have accomplished all I ever expected to in this matter. I have supplied six electric lights from one horse-power. These cost me just about one-third as much as three similar gas-burners will cost gas manufacturers. I claim that this solves the question."

Mr. Edison then explained the generator to the company, and said he had "got it pretty near right," but there was a good deal to be done yet in comparing and establishing proportions so as to construct all parts of the complicated machinery so correctly that the work need not be done over again. In the meantime Mr. Johnson had been sending off his telephones to the train, and will start with them to-day upon the Wisconsin—Tribune July 1.

It is one of those rare, good remedies which used once will be always kept in the house. Dr. Hall's Baltimore Pills we refer to. Price 25 cents.

Safety, efficiency and reliability are the three cardinal virtues of a remedy, whether in the hands of a physician or in those of the people at large. For the cure of all malarial or miasmatic diseases, such as Chills and Fever, or Intermittent Fever, Dumb Chills and Chronic Enlargement of the Spleen, we have such a remedy in Dr. F. W. Whitford's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic, the composition of which has been published by its proprietors, Wheelock, Finley & Co., of New Orleans, and is approved by the medical profession, and for sale by L. A. Hoguet and all Druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American public, and it is quickly found its way into the good favor and quick approval of E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does not contain any of the universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, or any other ailment of the stomach, etc. Get the genuine. Sold in \$1.00 and \$2.00 bottles for \$2.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist does not have it, send for it to E. F. Kunkel, 220 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold in \$1.00 and \$2.00 bottles for \$2.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup, and take no other. If your druggist does not have it, send for it to E. F. Kunkel, 220 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

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